INDUSTRIAL FRANCE.

BY ROBERT P. PORTER, MEMBER OF THE LATE TARIFF COMMISSION.

LACE-MAKING. [FOM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]
LE PUY (Haute-Loire), France, Sept. 26.

This town is the chief place of the largest, as well as the most ancient, lace district of France. Amid the volcanic mountain region of the Auvergne and Velay, the rocky platforms of which are capped with ruined castles and dark-green fir trees, has developed an ignorant and superstitions but industrious race of mountaineers, who, owing to the poverty of the soil were obliged centuries ago to eke out their existence by making a coarse kind of lace. The industry has grown and often prospered when the lace-makers of other districts, producing the more expensive articles, were starving, until it is new distributed over the four departments of the Haute-Loire, Cantal Puy-de-Dôme and Loire, Along the steep mountain reads of this region, and especially in the vicinity of Le Puy, may be seen women of all ages busy with their lace work. They sit in front of their cottage doors, or in their gardens, or even on the high roads in the shade, with their pillows on their laps, and busily ply the bobbins. The lace-makers of this part of France are rather stunted in stature, with nut-brown complexions, and hair and eyes. They are neatly dressed in cotton or cheap stuff gowns, generally bright colors, and around their heads are bound the gayest sort of ribbons. Part of the year these women work in the fields, and at all times attend to household duties. The cottages in which they live are oftentimes the most dilapidated old hovels, little better than mud huts. Some are of plaster covered with a yellowish wash, with shutters painted green, and have a half-comfortable air about

I interviewed a number of these lace-makers regard to their earnings, and they told me that they barely averaged more than 30 cents per day. They live on the simplest fare, eating meat seldom. In some cases the earnings of the women were added to those of the other members of the family, and in such cases they lived comfortably. Upon the whole I should think the condition of the hundred and thirty thousand lace-makers of this district was as good, if not better, than that of the makers of the more expensive kinds of lace in the damp cellars of Belgium. Though the wages are about the same, the French have the advantage of cresh air and sunlight.

Lace forms the sole industry of this Department, and over half the number of lace-makers in the district are employed in the Haute-Loire. Accompanied by Mr. Peixette, United States Consu at Lyons, I visited a number of the places at Le Puy in which the work is given out. They were generally in musty old buildings with stone spiral staircases, up which we had to climb perhaps to the fourth or fifth story. They are kept by shrewd women who occupy much the same position in the lace district of France as the "Foggers" do in the nail districts of the Black Country. They give out the thread to the makers and pay them for the lace when returned, taking care to keep a good margin for themselves between the poor worker and the wholesale buyers, who collect their stocks of lace from these small dealers. Consul Peixotto and I were astonished at the large stocks of lace we found often stowed away in small wooden boxes in rooms used as sleeping apartments. We found in some places, the atmosphere of which was almost stiffing, nearly every description of lace produced in this important district: white and colored, silk thread and worsted, blondes of all kinds, black silk guipures, and others of the finest reseau ground, application double and single ground; from the highest price to lace edging worth a few cents per yard. The account of what I shall call the Lace Fogger" as to wages differs from that ob. tained direct from the lace-makers. The average earnings, they told us. were from 30 to 45 cents per day; some could make even 80 or 90 cents, but such instances, I think. must be very rare indeed. They admitted that the workers lived miserably and that

According to a recent writer, as early as the 15th century the country-women of this mountain region would congregate together during the winter within the walls of the neighboring cities, and there, forming themselves into companies, gain their subsistence by making " coarse lace to ornament the albs of the priests, the rochets of the bishops, and the petticoats of ladies of quality," and very coarse and tasteless were these early products, to judge from the specimens which remain tacked on faded altar still to be met with in the province-a mix ture of netting and darning without design. It is easy to believe all this after a visit; for to-day one finds villages, and people, too, that look more like phantoms of the 15th century than living realities struggling for subsistence amid the din and competition of the 19th century of steam and electricity.

most of them worked in the fields.

The lace-makers as a rule are devout Catholics, and as superstitious as their aucestors, who peopled the gorges precipices and recesses of these wierd mountains with wizards, witches, fairies enchanted water and other supernatural things. On the Puy-de-Dôme, it should be remembered, stood in Roman-Gallic times a temple sacred to Mercury Dumiatus, god of the sixty Gallie cities, and the mountain top served as a pedestal for the bronze statue.

As I shall not have a better opportunity to take a birdseye view of the past and present of the lace industry of France, I will sttempt it while I tarry in the largest lace district of the country. I have visited several of the other districts, spending some

time both in Normandy and the Vosges.
From Italy the French owe their fashion for expensive lace, and for some time the finest was imported from Italy and Flauders. In 1836 the prodigality of the nobles in this direction had become so great that the wearing of lace was altogether prohibited. Edicts of this kind were found of little use, as the lace of France at that time, as I have shown above, was not comparable in artistic taste or worksmanship with that of Italy, Spain or Flanders. Colbert (the great Minister of Louis XIV.), probably the greatest and most successful Protectionist the world has ever seen, determined to develop the lace manufacture in France, and produce fabrics which should rival the points of Italy and Flauders. For he wisely argued, if fortunes are lavished upon these luxuries. the money at all events should not be sent out of the kingdom to procure them. To carry out his plan, he holdly secured from the Low Countries and from Venice a number of the most skilful workwomen whom he distributed among the manufactories al' ready existing, and in the towns where he established new ones. In 1665 Royal Lace factories were established in Du Quesnay, Anns, Rheim, Sedan, Chatean Thierry, Loudun, Alangon, Auriliae and other places. An exclusive privilege was given for ten years and a grant of 36,000 francs; with this start, at the end of ten years, the factories were paying handsome profits; France was manufacturing laces that supplanted those of Venice and Flanders, and aluerative manufacture, which has brought millions to the kingdom, and to-day employs over 250,000 people, was firmly established. It is even said that in Colbert's time the production did not suffice for the demand, and encouraged by the success of the Royal Protected factories, lace manufacture started up in various towns of the kingdom. In this way the industry extended from the small towns and villages into the country, and hence were formed the lace districts which we find to-day in Normandy and the Vosges and which I have already described in the Auvergne or Velay.

The new lace was called " point de France," and was worn in great profusion during the reigns of-Louis XIVth and XVth. In the next reign the in dustry began to decline, and was almost destroyed by the revolution. During those terrible times the manufacture in more than thirty different townsen tirely disappeared. Under the Empire the lace industry revived again, and Napoleon was a patron of the laces of Alencon, Brussels and Chantilly; but his efforts to revive the industry of Valenciennes proved futile. Before the Revolution the city alone contained 5,000 lace-makers. The change of fashion to the cheaper laces of Brussels, Lille and Arma assisted the downfall, and the foreign occupation reduced the population of Valenciennes, and the art became

a lost one; the industry of coal mining and othe more profitable industries taking its place.

The migration of the industry from Valenciennes to Belgium has been a serious commercial toss to France. Valenciennes lace was a linen lace, and a great quantity is consumed throughout the world It is made altogether upon the pillow, of simple combination, with one kind of thread for the pattern and ground. Owing to the fineness of the flax and number of the bobbins, no lace is so expensive to make. What is known as Valencieunes lace is now made extensivly at Ypres, Courtray, Ghent and Bruges, and in almost all parts of Flanders. The work is difficult, requires a long apprenticeship. and after working hard for twelve hours a day the pay is miserably poor, rarely exceeding thirty cents and probably not averaging twenty-live cents. It takes several months and sometimes even a year to make a coupon three yards in length. work has to be done in damp cellars, and it is said, with too much truth I fear, that workers begome almost blind before they are thirty, so trying is the close confinement and lack of light. When Arthur Young visited Valenciennes, before lace-making had migrated, he found some women who only made twenty-four inches in a year; and it took ten months, working fifteen hours a day, to finish a pair of men's ruffles.

Caen, Bayeux, Mirécourt, Arras, and, as I have shown, Le Puy, were the towns that made the cheaper laces, and these towns after the restoration of the Monarchy were the first to feel the reaction. Cotton, which was less expensive, more elastic, and easier to work than linen, was introduced. New markets were opened, and the industry once more flourished.

Alengon, in Normandy, was the first French town to successfully make Venice point; indeed the local historians of the time pronounce it "more beautiful than that of Venice." Be that as it may, Colbert had attained his object, and made France independent of Italy. Before the Revolution, Young found nearly 10,000 persons engaged in the industry at Alençon. The death of Colbert, the revocation of the Edict of Nantes and the Revolution reduced the number greatly; Napoleon I., by his patronage, revived the prosperity of the industry, but a greater part of the lace-makers had emigrated to England, Spain, Italy, Germany, and even to Russia.

After the fall of the First Empire, it is said the nanufacture nearly died out. In 1840 fresh attempts were made to revive the manufacture. Two hundred aged women - all the lace-makers remaining-were collected and set to work. New workers had to be secured from other districts, but they could not acquire the art of pure Alençon réseau. The restoration of the Empire again helped Alençon, and some magnificent orders were given by Napoleon III. Bayenx now manufactures the finest point d'Alençon, and in 1867 was exhibited a gress costing 85,000 francs, which took forty

dress costing 85,000 franes, which took forty women seven years to complete.

Argentan (de l'Orne) was for some time a rival of Alençon, but point d'Argentan disappeared at the Revolution, and embroidery and the hand-spining of hemp is now the principal occupation of the district. Chantilly (Oise) was formerly the centre of a large lace district, the trade being distributed over nearly one handred villages. Chantilly first introduced the black lace industry. The Revolution not only rained the trade, but, being near Paris, most of the unfortunate lace-workers perished on the scaffold, as their productions were used exclusively by the nobility. With the return of the Empire the industry measured again, and Chantilly laces are or the scaffold, as their productions were used by the nobility. With the return of the Empire the industry prospered again, and Chantilly laces are to-day in high repute, though like Alençon lace the greater part of it is produced at Bayeax and other lace towns in the Department of Calvados. Forty years ago one-eighth of the population of this department, extending along the coast to Cherbourg were engaged in making laces of all kinds. Now, however, the makers confine themselves principally to black laces. Caen and vicinity is the most limportant, and 25,000 women and children are here employed. The streets of the suburbs are lined with family parties, scated round their cottage doors, industriously twiring their bobbins. They are a more thrifty and more intelligent class of nearly than those I found in the district from which records that these I found in the district from which records the streets of the suburbs are street. are a more thrifty and more intelligent class of people than those I found in the district from which I write. Of late years Bayeux has gained a reputation superior to all other towns of the Department of Calvados. It has the first manufacture for large pieces of black lace of extra fine quality and rich design. It excels greatly at the pillow lace

and the needle.

Over a century before Colbert introduced the fine Italian laces into France, Lille and Arras, both in the northwest of France, made white laces with single grounds, Lille was then part of the Netherlands, and the first blow to the lace trade was its transfer to France (Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle), when years of the lace-workers emigrated to Gheat transfer to France (France (France) and Alx-na-Chapenes, when many of the lace-workers emigrated to Ghent. Toward the close of the eighteenth century prob-ably 20 000 lace-makers found employment in the Lille district. Thirty years ago the number had been reduced to 1,500. But this, I think, is partly been reduced to 1,500. But this I think, is partly due to the fact that more important undustries have arisen in Lille, Roubaix, Turcoing, etc., based on steam-power and modern machinery and the coaliselds of the Department Da Nord. Mircoont and the other towns in the Vosges where labor is cheaper than in the great manufacturing regions of the North, secured a portion of the Lille lace trade, Arras, in Arthur Young's time (1788), excelled in "coarse thread laces which find a good market in England." The lace workers earn from 12 to 15 sous (cents) per day. "In 1851," Mr. Palliser says, "there were 8,000 lace-makers in a radius of eight "coarse thread laces which find a good market in England." The lace workers earn from 12 to 15 sous (cents) per day. "In 1851," Mr. Palliser says, "there were 8,000 lace-makers in a radius of eight miles round the city, their salary not exceeding 65 centimes (15 cents) a day." There are not many left now, but the carnings to-day would not exceed 30 cents per day. During the last half centary the laces of Bailleal (Nord) have come into importance and several thousand persons are engaged in the industry. The lace of this town is of ancient origin, but of late years it has adujsted its manufacture to present wants and produces a strong lace used for trimming. It may in time secure the home markets for lace now imported into France from Bruges, which aggregates some years acarly \$1,000 000. In this brief space I have endeavored, imperfectly perhaps, to give an account of an industry which there is no idea, perhaps, of starting in the United States, but which that country helps to support in France by contributing several millions annually. It employs a quarter of a million people in France and produces in value about \$20,000,000 of products, the greater part of which value is labor, for the raw material used in the manufacture is insignificant. In a country like France it is a valuable industry, especially in the poor agricultural districts, and it should be beene in mind that had it not been for the great protectionist Collect it would never have arisen to its present importance.

A PRACTICAL VIEW OF PROTECTION.

From an address of Mr. Robert P. Porter at the Fair Trade Congress, Leanington, England, Nov. 10. I have this year made a careful comparison of I have this year made a careful comparison of the average carnings of labor in the important branches of industry in Great Bullath, Germany, France, Beigium and Holland with the average carnings of the same classes of workers in the United States. In prosecuting this inquiry I have visited the industrial centres of these countries, and am prepared to further substantials my concludent with department of further substantials my concludent with department of further substantials my concludent with defaults if necessary. I find that in the United States wages are from 60 to 150 per cent higher in the various industrial pursuits than they are in the above-mentioned European countries. At the same time the difference in the preclaming power of a dollar between Free Trade and Protection countries is absurdly exaggerated by the Cooleu Clabites. In Germany and France, especially in the former country, the workmen can live far cheaper than in England. Rent, in the great iron and steel and coal centres, such as Essen, borizontal, bechain, Osnabrück, and half-assore other places, I found varied from 22 to 25 per annum for comfortable houses with gardens. For less than a shilling a week rent the laborer enjoys a good house and garden. The vilest hovels in South Walles, and in the Statedshire mining districts, or Worcestershire half regions, rent for 28, 64, a week, or alpoin three times as much. Improvement is being made in this respect in France. In some of the iron and coal centres, small towns, consisting entirely of workmen's houses, have been built. I have obtained samples and price lists of a variety of manufactured articles in these coentres, which may be called necessities of civilized life, and flud the difference in the prices of commodities, in a condition to use, small indeed. The purcussing power of a dollar, so far as the prices of commodities, in a condition to use, small in-d. The purchasing power of a dollar, so far as the wants of the workingman is concerned, when the cost and quality of the food is taken into consideration, is about the same in the United States as in England, though wages are often 100 per cent higher in America.

SITTING DOWN ON HIM.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"I don't altogether like this young man Millikin who comes to see you so often. I hear he is nothing but a poor dry-goods clerk," is what the head of the family said to his daughter one day at the dinner table.

"He is a very nice young gentleman," replied the daughter, "besides he is something more than a poor dry-goods clerk." He gets a harge salary and is manager of one of the departments, and expects some day to have an i nterest in the business."

"I hope he may," responded the old man, "but he strikes me as a very flipsant, imperthent young person, and in my opinion he should be sat down upon."

"Well, I have invited him to take ten with us this evening "said the daughter," and I hope you will treat him pointely at least. You will find him a very different person from what you supposed him to be."

"Oh, I'll treat him pointely enough," he said.

That evening Mr. Millikim appeared at supper, and made a mose favorable impression upon the old gentleman. "He is a clever young fellow, after all," he thought. "I have done him an injustice."

It was just here that Bobby spoke out. Bobby was a well-meaning little hoy, but too talkative.

"Papa," he yenined, "you know what you said to-day at dinner about Mr. Millikin: that he was an impertiment young man and ought to be sat down upon.—"

"Sileuce, sir" silonted the father, swallowing a mouth-

to be heard out of doors, "he Ans been sat down upon. Sister sat down on him last ught for two hours."

After this the dinner went on more quietly, owing to Bobby's sudden and very jorky departure.

DEAFNESS AND EDUCATION.

A LETTER FROM DE. SAMUEL SEXTON.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In yesterday's TRIDUNE there was an accilent report of Professor A. Grabam Beil's interesting paper read before the National Academy of Science in New-Haven on the 13th inst., on "The Formation of Deaf Variety of the Human Race," and the subsequent discussion on the education of this class. Although there is a bumorous aspect about this proposed new variety of the species, yet the gregarious habits of the deaf-muto class, from Professor Beil's standpoint, seriously suggest a possible retrograde novement in man toward a lower type. At all events, we must regard the matter as bring ing up again the question of the hereditary transmission of deaf-mutism in a new and interesting phase. If I understand Professor Bell rightly, he intends to convey the idea that, if deaf-mutes are taught by gestures and finger signs of French origin, by English teachers even, they must necessarily think in deaf-mute French, and thus have to make a mental translation of English words into French sign-language. The writer has always thought that the sign alphabet was adaptable to the English language, and he also has believed that the mental action of deaf-mutes was not unlike that of hearing persons, excepting in degree of intelligence-in other words, he could, for example, scarcely expect to ever see a Frenchwould, for example, scarcely expect lower see a French-man, in any sense of the word, created out of a Yankee deaf-mute whose education had been conducted by a teacher of the English language. Deafness in all degrees being frequently brought to my notice, where not only clinical but educational questions must be considered. I have arrived at some different conclusions. Professor Bell, it would seem, scarcely concedes to the method of teaching by finger signs and gestures alone the important place it should still retain, since by this natural and easy plan the deaf-mute of even small capabilities may be provided for, a matter of much consequence to some whose intellectual capacities are inconsiderable. Lip signs—which are not altogether unaided by facial expressions and gestares—undoubtely constitute the more valuable means of deaf-mute instruction, but it would seem that both of the methods now in vogue might very often be advantageously combined, the lip sign or articulation method being, kept as far as possible in the foreground, masmuch as language taught by the lips is more in accord with spoken language. In order, however, to avail himself of the better tlip sign), but more diffic method in training deaf-mutes to talk, the teacher should determine as soon as possible the limit of the speaking capacity of each individual, inasmuch as persons who have never heard a single tone of the human voice, not even their own, can searcely be expected to ever utter intelligible sentences. And the time, noreover, so largely spent in some institutions in fruit ess efforts to teach such persons to speak could be employed to better advantage.

There seems to be a doubt in the minds of some re-

pecting the classification that should be made of deafutes; thus respecting the segregation of this class in childhood, Professor Bell said: "He thought that by breaking up the deaf-mute school and sending their children to the public schools they would learn, if not so much as the hearing children, yet enough to make them enjoy life and comprehend the English language, even to speak it somewhat imperfectly." I should not go so far as Professor Bell proposes, and put this entire class among good hearing scholars. Indeed, it seems from the ing to the indifference that prevails in respect to this ing to the indifference that prevails in respect to this matter many very deaf children are to be found in the public schools along with the good hearing pupils, much to the disadvantage of the latter, and very often to the former also, since teachers do Znot always discriminate between deaffness and stupidity. On the other hand, populs not sufficiently deaf to be relegated to the deafmute class are sometimes found in deaf-mute institutions; these if taught be jupings for a long time, seem to entirely neglect whatever hearing power they may possess, and finally come to rely exclusively upon the sign method.

Were the needs of the partially deaf in our public

If mate is taught by lip signs exclusively, would seem that a portion of the evils to which al-ion has been made above owe their origin to the em-segregation of the deaf mute class, and to the unwil-

A CONDUCTOR'S REMINISCENCES.

From The Lendville Herald.

"Yes, sir," continued the conductor, "we railroad men have some funny adventures with the transput frateristy. Nearly all of those who beat their way have money, and prefer to take the risk incident to stealing a

the engineers on a western division were compelled to

colting and the engineer had intreated him with black off.

The engineers on a western division were compelled to blow their engineers out quite frequently, owing to the bad water. This is done by opening a cock that lefs the water and steam out directly under the eab. While one of the express trains was rushing along in the night, the engineer found it accessary to chick her out, and opening the cock, a most meanthly scream went up from under his feet. Jumping to the air brake and reversing the engine, the train was quickly stopped, and all mands rished back to assertian the meaning of that unisonal cry. There on the track, torn to pieces by the wheels and scalded beyond recognition, was the remains of a man who had been stealing a ride on the Tornko team of the engine tank, so as to be near the head of the tire box, and had received the full charge of steam and had water on his body, and been blown from his meseure sear without a moment's warming into eternity, adding one more to that great list missing.

Boot-blacks that are up to the times never pay fare. They wait until the train is under localway, run along heads a car, catch on to the from of the door, swing themselves under and find a confortable seat on a brake beam, where they while away the time playing cards and sleeping and enjoying themselves fully as well as those who do not migrate to the sunny elimes of the South, find a haven in some county hal, under whose friendly roof they sleep away the roof days and are fat and ready for the summer trip when spring opens. Two sent finds we not on the car, procured an anger and small site, and during the making as well as piece of beveiling from the floor of the car, procured a supply of water and food, and roof 2,000 miles before they were discovered. One of them coming out for exercise gave discovered. One of them coming out for exercise gave discovered. One of them coming out for exercise gave discovered. One of them coming out for exercise gave thing away. They were arrested and held until the Castom H ----

A PERVERSION OF JUSTICE.

Prom The St. James's Gazette,

Justice is proverbially blind; and this accounts no doubt, for the occasional eccentricity of its proceedings. Nothing short of blindness can, for instance, account for such decisions as one that has just been given by the magistrates at Sedgley. An iron-worker named Stokes was chagred before them with the offence of killing game on a Sunday. Stokes, when passing through a field, saw a hare writing in a trap, and was imprudent enough to knock it on the head, with the view, as he explained, of "putting an end to its miscry." Stokes did not, as he might have done had he been so inclined, carry off the hare after he had killed it; but he had, as the bench pointed out to him, committed a double offence against the law. He not only killed game on a Sunday, but he also killed it without a license. He was therefore fined twenty shillings, inclusive of costs; and the stern example thus made of him will render him more cautious in future before he attempts to put suffering astingles out of their misery on Sundays.

MORE MOORISH JEALOUSY.

occurred to Henton during his journey through Morocc ne of the granulees of the country hearing of his skill a portraidst, sent for him, and asked him to paint the strait of his favorite wife, whom he loved almost

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Mayer May and Leopold Mayer, who comprise the firm of May & Mayer, cloth jobbers, at No. 97 Frank-lin-st., made an assignment on Saturday to Isaae Cahn, without preferences. Mr. Mayer is a nephew of Ferdinaud Mayer, senior partner in F. Mayer & Co., who failed

several weeks ago.

John Lafarge, who was a designer and preparer of stained glass, with an office at No. 33 East Seventeenthst. until recently, made an assignment on Saturday to Eilis S. Yates, with preferences, amounting to \$13,190 75. Christian A. Goetz, proprietor of the Bedford Brewery, at Dean-st. and Franklin-ave., Brooklyn, made an assignment on Saturday to Austin Sevens. An arrangement will be made with the creditors and he will continue the bushoss.

BANGOR, Mc., Nov. 25 .- A petition was filed here yester day for a warrant of attachment and injunction against the assets of F. Shaw & Brothers, at Vanceboro. Springfield, Mass., Nov. 25 .- Newton & Fuller, grain alers of this city, have failed.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—8. W. Beard, a coal merchant, has nade an assignment. His Habilities are large. GALVESTON, Nov. 25 .- A dispatch to The News from Giddings says: " P. Sasa, dealer in general merchandise, has failed. Attachments to the amount of \$24,000 have been placed on his property."

SEVERE STORMS IN THE WEST.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 25 .- A dispatch to The Times Democrat from Marshall, Tex., says: A severe wind and hall storm passed over this place yesterday down, and, in falling, it fatally injured George Smith, of Upshur County, and killed his horse. Houses were un-roofed and trees and fences were blown down.

Sr. Louis, Nov. 25.-It is reported that the damage in Randolph County, Ill., by the late storm will reach mont and Poplar Bluff, is still obstructed. At the last advices three trains and near two hundred passengers were at the latter point awaiting repairs to the track.

FIFTEEN MEN FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.

St. Louis, Nov. 25 .- The southern wall of the Union Depot hay warehouse, in course of constru tion, fell yesterday and knocked down a scaffolding upon which were fifteen bricklayers and laborers, who were thrown to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Benjamin Ansfelter was fatally injured. Anthony littner had his right arm broken, and Frank E. Pile had his right leg broken and was also wounded in the back. The others es-caped with thefter injuries.

A POLICEMAN'S BRUTALITY DENIED.

In yesterday's Times appeared a long article tating in substance that Officer John Roberts, of the Twenty-pinth Precinct, at midnight of last Tuesday went to the apartments of Mrs. McDonald at No. 52 East Twentieth-st., and after breaking open the door took Mrs. McDonald from her bed and dragged her half dressed through the streets to the police station in Thirtieth-st. At the station the officer charged the woman with being drunk and disorderly. Sergeant Westervelt, who was at the desk, refused to entertain the

To a THIBLINE reporter, SergeantWestervelt said last night that the article was much exaggerated, and in many night that the article was much exaggerated, and in many respects untrue. Officer Roberts, he said, was accosted on Tuesday night by Charles Felhoc, who told blin that a strange woman had locked herself in one of the rooms of his house, No. 52 East Twentiethest. He requested the officer to elect her, and accordingly the woman was taken to the police station. Felhoc—not the officer—preferred the charge against her, and the woman was discharged. The sergeant denied that the officer hal broken open the door or insulted the woman. Roberts, he said, was a sober and industrious man.

A NEW STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

Within the next sixty days John II, Starin will begin running a ferry to the south shore of Staten Island, in opposition to the Staten Island Ferry Comlanding and is now negotiating for the lease of two other landings. Hd said yesterday:

"The lease of Rubsam's wharf at Tompkinsville has been recorded in the County Clerk's office. I have leased the landing for one year, with the privilege of a two-years' renewal. It is intended to run an in-dependent and direct ferry to the south shore of the Island, with three landings—one at Tompkinsville, one at Stapleton, and the third at Clifton. Three new large and fast boats will be built for the service. In the meantime ample facilities will be provided. I understand that there will be \$2,000,000 at the disposal of those who will manage the business. Five-cent fares will e who will manage the stabilished. The ferry-slip at the foot of Whitehall-now used by Mr. Starin, will be the city landing. At Island the landings will be at the foot of Arrietta-St., s.t. and Vanderbiltave."

TWO PLAYERS DEFEAT ZUKERTORT.

It was not until almost 3 o'clock on Saturday morning that the last of the eight games of chess which merning that the last of the eight games of chess which Dr. J. H. Zukertort began to play on Friday evening with members of the Manhattan Chess Club, was finished. Dr. Zukertort wen the games with Messrs. Perrin, Plukham and Carpenter; the games with Messrs. Merriam, Fraenkel and Parnell were drawn, and Messrs. Innacson and Simonson successed in defeating the expert. Frifeen of the best players of the Manhattan Chess Club went to Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon to play a return match with lifteen Philadelphia players.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of The Sunday Tribune was a particularly valuable and interesting paper. It contained the usual special cable letter, correspondence from San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and Philitelphia, Lendon letters from G. W. S., book reviews, art news, review of Mr. Irving's season, society news, story of the British evacuation of New-York, with map of the city as it was then and full account of preparations for to-day's celebration, interviews with Mayor Low, President Bergen and Superintendent Patterson about the condition and needs of Brooklyn schools, plain talk from Judge Barrett about marriage and divorce, "pulpit sketch" of the Rev. James R. Dwy, a hitherto unpublished but important letter of John Brown's, "Broadway Note-Book," "Jack's Courtship," and much other matter of varied and general interest. The following is a brief sum-

varies and general interest. The following is a brief summary of leading news topics;

FOREIGN.—The Chinese troops made an attack on Hald-Zuong. The evacuation of Cairo by the British troops has been postponed. The arrest of Wolff in London was a conspiracy to obtain a reward. The Crown Prince attended the opera in Madrid. Bishop Fitzgerald, of Killahoe, is dead.

the opera in Madrid. Bishop Fitzgerald, of Kinanoe, is Domestic.—Lawrence Weldon, of Illinois, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Claims. The President has pardoned Serreant Mason. The Rev. William Mitchell was arrested in Boston on Saturday for stealing books. Ten cars were wreaked by a collision on the West Shore Kailroad on Saturday. Mrs. Barrows and Oscar E. Bloncy have confessed the murder of Thomas Barrows. Fifteen men were injured by the fall of a scaffold in St. Louis. Testimony was confinued in the Dwight insurance case. Lewis List and his son were convicted of murder in Wilnington, Del. The recent storm caused great destruction of timber in New-Hampshire and Maine. Charles Drummond, an overseer of the Connecticut Reform School, was stabled on Thursday by Patrick Griffin, an inmate. Citr's AND SCHUTMAN.—Final preparations for the Evacuation Day celebration were made on Saturday; the programme for the river parade was completed. By an acciration of the contraction of the c CITY AND SUBLEMAN.—Final preparations for the Eyacuation Day celebration were made on Saturday; the programme for the river purade was completed. By an accident in a lumber yard one mun was killed and four others were injured. A man was shot by a madman and instantly killed in a eigar-factory. Yale defeated Princeton to football. The funeral of District Attorney McKeon took place. Athert F. Bellows, the artist, died. The State Board of Health made a report on the Sea Cliff (L. L.) stenches. Monsignor Capet lectured on "Home and its Influences." Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (412's grains), 84.85 cents. Stocks were dull and irregular and generally were lower and closed weak.

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COURT CALENDARS-NOVEMBER 27.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25-P. M. The Custom House returns of the foreign movements of merchandise at New-York last week show large declines both in imports and exports from movements of the week of 1882. The exports exceeded the imports \$169,255, against an excess of the same kind of \$568,591 for the week of 1882, and an import excess of \$1,197,251 for the week of 1881. The imports last week (\$6,470,381) were \$1,070,499 smaller than for the week of 1882, and were \$1,013,619 smaller than for the week of 1881. The exports last week (\$6,639,636) were \$1,469,840 smaller than for the week of 1882, and were \$352.837 greater than for the week of 1881. The following table shows the total movements of merchandise and specie for forty-seven weeks of three years, and the net comparative balances against this port:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DATE.

M	ERCHAN	DISE	
Imports\$398, Exports340,	881. 927,107 295,576	1882. \$452,738,878 306,164,229	1883, \$414,376,911 315,930,890
Imports in excess se7,	931,531	\$146,574,649	\$99,446,021
	FPECI		
	042,217 562,771	\$5.738,718 44,226,33 0	\$19,467,536 14,376,788
Imports in excess of exports \$43 Exports in excess	479,446	440 107 041	\$5,000,748

MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.

Imports in excess of exports......\$101,410,977 \$108,087,039 \$103,536,769 Since our last weekly review there has been little or no change in the general situation of commercial and financial affairs. Trade, in all its different branches, ruled dull, and speculation, in the various products even, was confined within moderate limits. The movement of cotton for the week was comparatively small; the receipts at the ports were 222,510 bales, against 242,169 bales for the same week in 1882, which makes the total since September 1, 2,198,099 bales this year, against 2,187,240 bales last year. The exports of the week were 99,640 bales, against 139,731 bales for last year, and the totals since September 1 are 1,086,479 bales, for this year, against 1,187,165 bales last year. Spot cotton shows an advance of 1-16 cent, and the speculation in futures, although quiet, has advanced prices from 5 to 11 points for the early months and from 2 to 3 points for the later months. So it seems that reports of bad weather in the cotton districts and light receipts had greater effect than did dull accounts from Europe and small ex-

The speculation in grain after various fluctua tions leaves prices higher for wheat 14238 cents, and for corn 14 to 14 cents for November and December, and 234 cents for May deliveries. And this despite the fact that the week's large receipts and the small outward movement will result in showing a large accumulation to the stocks. Corn, however, was principally affected by the apparently well verified reports of the bad (soft) condition of a large portion of the crop, which renders it unmerchantable and only fit for feeding. The export movement last week in flour, wheat and corn was light. Provisions ruled higher, but strictly because of specu lative movements in them.

The receipts and shipments of wheat, corn and oats at the principal Western points of accamula-

l	tion for four weeks compare as	follows:	
	RECEIPTS.		
	Week ended Nov. 3. 1,528,003 Week ended Nov. 10. 1,554,574 Week ended Nov. 17. 1,542,515 Week ended Nov. 24. 2,114,323	Corn. 1,487,453 1,543,580 1,889,503 2,040,995	Outs. 1,579,139 1,483,103 1,329,460 1,411,618
	SHIPMENTS.		
l	Week ended Nov. 3 1,067,192 Week ended Nov. 14 522,084 Week ended Nov. 17 930,133 Week ended Nov. 24 880,259	1,977,908 1,476,420 2,012,415 1,200,687	993,946 1,160,133 952,462 1,064,966
l	Week ended Nov. 14 522,684 Week ended Nov. 17 930,143	2.012.415	1,160,133

In the iron trade, the statistics of James M. Swank, secretary of the American Iron and Steel Association, have attracted attention. It is shown that on November 1 there were in blast only 351 furnaces, against 417 furnaces on January 1, 1883; the reduction was distributed as follows: Anthracite, from 161 reduced to 117; bituminous, from 127 to 116, and charcoal from 129 to 98. But it should be noted that in July the bituminous pany. Michael Conklin, United States Inspector of Hulls, furnaces had been reduced to 111, so from that who nots as Mr. Starin's agent, has leased one wharf for a time to November 1 they were increased five; while during the same time anthracite furnaces were reduced eight. The stocks of pig iron in makers' and agents' hands, at the respective dates

So it seems that while eight anthracite furnaces went out of blast the decrease in stock was only 28,214 tons; the decrease in stock of bituminous was 67,269 tons, although the number of furnaces m blast was increased five. However, the general assumption is that the production has been reduced to the requirements of consumption, and that, to the requirements of consumption, and that, therefore, the price of iron has touched "bedrock." It will be a mistake, however, to ignore the fact that, although the business from July to November this year was unsatisfactory, it covers the period of the greatest activity in iron manufactories, and it is not expected that the next three months consumption will equal that of the autumn months. Prices for pig iron have ruled only steady at previous quotations, while prices for nearly all kinds of manufactured iron have weakened.

The situation of the coal business is hampered still by the exacting necessities of some of the companies; and there seems little prospect of any movement to improve matters till after the close of some of the companies' fiscal years, at which time they make up their annual statements; that of the Reading Company closes with the end of this month. Of the situation The Engineering and Mining Journal remarks:

Journal remarks:
The market for anthracite is getting into an uncom The market for anthracite is getting into an uncomfortable snape, as some of the sizes which mun now have done fairly well, like stove, are beginning to exhibit the signs of weakness that are the result of accumulation, and the market is more now than it has been in buyers favor. It is unfortunate that the companies do not appear to be able to reach any understanding, and it is understood that one of two of the managers insist that their plans be carried out. The main subject of difference, so far as we can trace it, is that some of the companies want to repeat the old-time dedge of three days' stoppage, which means very little in the way of restriction, because the quantity brought to market is only very signify reduced. The only thing that can be done is to stop for a week at a time, alternate weeks, and keep it up until the supply is in good shape.

The local monetary situation during the whole

he supply is in good shape.

The local monetary situation during the whole week continued to reflect a plethora of idle capital beeking temporary employment at any rate offered for it. Rates for call loans hardly got above 2 per week continued to reflect a plethora of idde capital seeking temporary employment at any rate offered for it. Rates for call loans hardly got above 2 per cent. Such utter stagnation in money at this season of the year has not been seen for years,—not since 1874 and 1875. Elsewhere, however, the reports are of more activity in the money markets. A good indication is the better inquiry for good double-name mercantile paper and rates for it are caster at 5%5½ per cent; but few single names are salable at any rate. Time loans on stock collaterals are neither asked for nor offered and very little, beyond renewals, is done in that way. The domestic exchanges except at New-Orleans, Savannah and Boston ruled in favor of New-York. The foreign exchanges ruled strong at higher figures all the week till Friday, when after the business for Saturday's steamers had been done, the nominal rates for bankers' bills were reduced ½ cent to the £. With no business done on Saturday, and none to be done till Thesday, rates for actual business were quoted as closing on the basis of \$4 \$24 and \$4 \$5 respectively for long and short sterling; Continentals relatively were rather higher. Yesterday's bank statement showed conditions which compare with those of the same date of 1882, as follows: Assets—Loans now are \$15,429,900 greater; specie is \$8,620,300 greater, and the amount of legal tenders is \$8,171,700 greater (total cash, \$16,792,000 greater). Liabilities—Deposits are now \$37,747,600 greater, and circulation is \$3,190,000 less. The surplus reserve, measured by the rule of 25 per cent to deposits. now is \$5,283,900 against a deficit then of \$2,071,200.

At the Stock Exchange there was a large decline from preceding week, and there was a corresponding falling-off in the volume of dealings in railroad bonds. Of the stock transactions five stocks contributed over four-sevenths of the total, with final results as shown by changes in figures as follows: Delaware, Laekawanna and Western 285,941 shares, decline ½ and larges, advance 's; St

That evening Mr. Shinkin appeared at supper, and made a most favorable impression upon the old geneleman. "He is a clever young fellow, after all," he thought.

From Galignan's Messeager.

Mr. A. G. Heaton, whose return to Paris we mentioned the other day, has in his studio the authente partial of a Moorish woman of the better class, and he is one of the few painters who ever induced a Moorish come of the few painters who ever ind

tion, both in stocks and bonds. There is no demand for stocks sufficient to move prices upward (but it must not be forgotten that three weeks ago there were advances of from 5 to 15 per cent); neither is there any pressure to sell that is sufficient to reduce values. Out the one hand money for speculative purposes never was easier, and the current railroad reports of gross earnings are making a good showing. On the otherhand the continual breaking out anew, after each settlement, of railway feuds creates an impression that the difficulties lied deep under the surface, while the remedies that are published as being applied prove to be entirely supperficial; and that impression, together with the belief that stocks are cliqued to an unusual extent, checks any disposition there might otherwise be to make either investment or speculative purchases. The clique idea and the ease in money, however, hold in check those operators who upon the general situation profess to be particularly bearish; they make no determined attack upon values, but have been content with the room traders to "scalp" 1 per cent profits. That is the situation, and perhaps nothing will happen to change it till after the meeting of Congress and the character of the House committees has been determined. This week there will be two holidays—Monday and Thanksgiving Day—and little can be expected to be developed by the operations of this week.

Government bonds were spasmodically active and dull; but they were strong all the way out. The final changes from a week ago in the bids were advances of 's for the 4s and 41 sand of 's for the 4s and 41 sand of 's for the 5s. Only a small business was done in State bonds, but a better inquiry for the Southern issues was noticable, and better quotations were made. Railroad bonds generally held firm and in some instances further improvements un prices were made; but toward the close the tone was weaker and the demand slack. Application to the Stock Exchangs for listing additional bonds have been made by the St.

listed securities: | Buffalo stock def. | When issued on | 21 | 24½ St. Joe & Western | 334 | 10 | M. K. & T. in. so'p 41 | 42 | 10. 5°s. | 73½ 74′s | 74°s. | 74

The gross earnings of the following railroads are

CHICAGO, MILWAUREE AND ST. PAUL.
 Number of miles.
 1881.
 1882.

 Third week in Nov.
 \$355.914
 \$479.378

 Jan. 1 to Nov. 21
 14,702.963
 17.706.274
 CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN. Number of miles 2.941 3.450 Third week in Nov. \$427,600 \$450,000 Jan. 1 to Nov. 21 19,037,296 21,492,961 MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE AND WESTERN. Number of miles 260 285
Third week in Nov. \$14,625 51,805
Jan. 1 to Nov. 21 51,693 779,440
ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO. Number of miles 643 668 740
Third week in November 608,732 575,600 500,600
Fan 1 to Nov. 21 2,785,419 3,131,200 3,354,400 CANADIAN PACIFIC. Number of miles 998 1,937 Inc. 948 Third work in Nov. \$69,000 \$124,000 Inc. \$55,000 Jan. 1 to Nov. 21 2,219,493 4,835,920 Inc. 2,614,427 PLINT AND PRICE MARQUETTS. Number of miles. 318 323 Second week in Nov. \$36,639 \$45,149 Jan. 1 to Nov. 14. 1,618,187 1,841,777 SOUTH CAROLINA. Menth of October \$139,292 \$165,687 \$146,294 Jan. 1 to Oct. 81..... 984,915 1,013,055 1,073,280 CLOSING PRICES OF BESTON STOCKS Boston, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1883.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS. LOSDON, Nov. 24-12:30 p. m.—Consuls, 101 3-16 for both money and the account. Atlantic and Great Western tret mortgage trustees' certificates, 51 2; Eric, 203, New-

hondon, No. 12-1230 p. m.-consols, 101 9.16 for both money and the account. Atlantic and Great Western first mortcage trustees certificates, 51 5; Fric, 213, New-York Central, 120; Illinois Central, 137 5; Pennsylvanta, 60 5; Reading, 265; Mexican Ordinary, 73 5; Canadian Pacific, 61 5; St. Paul common, 100 5, 5 m.-Paris advices quote times per cent rentes at 77 frames 80 centimes for the account, and exchange on London at 23 frames 20 centimes for checks. THE PETROLEUM MARKET. NEW-YORK, Nov. 25. So rapidly has the production of the Balltown and Cooper districts declined in the last few weeks that their output has ceased to be a factor in the petroleum situation. Hence, the prominent thus that have been

spending money to secure the weekly gauges of the dis-tricts have stopped that unnecessary outlay. Of course, the development of a possible Cherry Grove excitement in these regions will reach the public as early as it would were the regular weekly reports to be continued. But with these fields below the zenith of their production, the trade will inve to look elsewhere for new sources of supply, provided the present domestic and foreign consumption continues to make the drafts on the stock of oil on hand, which, since July last, have been reflected in the monthly reports of the United Pipe Lines and the Tide-water Pipe Lines. The figures or all the pipe lines to date make the following "buillsh" showing: Runs to Nov. 22 Total bbls. Av. per day
1,527,271 (57.31
Deliveries 1,468,968 66,596

enceutraging to the "bulls" for a short time. A large amount of "long" oil has been sold, but at the same time it must be remembered that a considerable part of the dealings represents only trading from day to day. While the last day's market was weak no appearance of an essential change in the character of the speculation was to be noted. Frequent fluctuations will be matural during the week, but during the period of speculative depression the question for operators for a long time to consider is whether or not the strong statistical situation has been rully appreciated by the present basis of prices.

The range of prices and the total dealings in New-York last week were as follows:

Opening.

117

117

118

1194

Lowest.

1104

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Excess deliveries 141,694 e,168
Charters to Nov. 23 conjuin of the lack of fluctuations to Nov. 23 conjuin of the lack of fluctuations in prices at the Petroleum Exchanges last week. The extreme range was from \$1.17 to \$1.154 and then up to \$1.197a. Transactions were on as large a scale as those of the preceding week. Yet with a closing at \$1.178—only 5-cent above the fluid quotations of the preceding week—the net results of the week's operations were not encouraging to the "bulls" for a short time. A large amount of "long" oil has been sold, but at the seme time it must be remembered that a considerable part of the

COTTON MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH,

GALVESTON, Nev. 24.—Cotton firm; Mideling, 10 1-16e.;
Low Middling, 9%c.; Good Ordinary, 9%c.; net receipts,
5,740; gross, 5,805; exports to Great Britain, 10,098; sates,
4,687; stock, 91,871.
SAYANAN, Nov. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10c.; Low
Middling, 9%c.; Good Ordinary, 9%c.; net and gross receipts,
4,538; exports consatwate, 2,277; sales, 1,000; inat-eventog,
500; stock, 110,290.
New-Orthales, Nov. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 10%c.;
Low Middling, 3%c.; Good Ordinary, 9.9-16c.; net receipts,
7,898; gross, 5,700; exports toFinace, 5,456; constwing,
1,187; sales, 5,600; last evening, 6,300; stock, 301,898.
CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—Cotton firm; Middlings, 10%c.; Low
Middling, 10c.; Good Ordinary, 9.9-80%c., net and gross recelpts, 2,875; sales, 1,500; stock, 88,886.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Flour—Singgish and weak: home trade purchased only in small lots to need humedinte what and shippers not operating. Corn-meal, Rinady wine held at \$3.50. Wheat—Export demand continued Rich and unsatisfactory, and speciations manifested little interest in the market, primal declined \$4.0 and closed barely steady; carlots duil. No. 1 Pennsylvania Red, in grain depot, \$4 lit; No. 2 Declaware Red, in export clovator, \$1.15; No. 2 Western Red, quoted at \$4.0 a. No. 3 Red, 29.50, No. 2 Red, December soid, \$1.00; No. 3 Red, 29.50, No. 2 Red, December soid, \$1.00; No. 3 Red, 29.50, No. 2 Red, December soid, \$1.00; No. 3 Red, 29.50, No. 2 Red, December soid, \$1.00; No. 3 Red, 29.50, No. 2 Red, December soid, \$1.00; No. 3 Red, 20.50, No. 2 Red, December soid, \$1.00; No. 3 Red, 20.50, No. 2 Red, December soid, \$1.00; No. 3 Red, 20.50, No. 3 Red, December soid, \$1.00; No. 3 Red, 20.50, No. 3 Red, 20.5